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as a natural and secular institution derived from the guild shows at the same time that in the civilization which is most profoundly dominated by religion, it is industry which has fashioned in its own way the dominant social form.

But Bouglé is far from insisting on an exclusive economic interpretation of the history of India. In a chapter on the opposition of caste to the family and another on the hierarchy of caste and the priesthood, he recognizes other roots of the régime of caste than those which are essentially of industrial origin.

Having discussed in the first part of his essay the origin of the régime of caste, he devotes a second part to the study of the vitality of the régime of caste in two chapters, one on caste and the Buddhist revolution, the other on caste under the English administration. The essay concludes with a third part devoted to the consideration of the effects of the régime of caste on races in India and their distribution, on Hindu law, on the economic life of India in the twofold aspect of consumption and production, and on the literature of India.

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Factory Legislation in Maine (Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University, Vol. XXXIII, No. 1). By E. STAGG WHITIN. New York: Columbia University (Longmans, Green & Co., Agents), 1908. Pp. 145. \$1.00.

The first part of this important technological essay is a very comprehensive historical treatment. It traces the conditions of the industrial and the legislative acts from 1821 to 1907. The second part is equally instructive and deals with administration and the factory law of 1908. The critique of the child labor law, pp. 130 ff., is especially apt. A complete index of the labor laws of Maine in force in 1908 is appended to this very valuable little book.

HUGO P. J. SELINGER